Module 10

EVALUATION OF CHILD TB MANAGEMENT
Priorities for Child TB and NTPs

“Best Practices in Tuberculosis Control” September 2010, Kigali, Rwanda

1. Develop and adapt child TB guidelines
2. Operationalise child TB guidelines
3. Identify child TB champion
4. Focal person for child TB at NTP – working group
5. Training – provide child TB training and incorporate into ongoing training related to TB and TB/HIV
6. Incorporate child TB into annual plans and 5-year strategic plan
7. Incorporate child TB into budget
8. Include child TB data in routine reporting and reviews
9. Operational research to determine constraints and barriers
10. Research aimed to improve child TB and contact management
Training

Content will depend on context
To meet the needs of the target population
Consistent with national guidelines
Childhood TB and NTPs

“Best Practices in Tuberculosis Control” September 2010, Kigali, Rwanda

1. Develop and adapt child TB guidelines
2. Operationalise child TB guidelines
3. Identify child TB champion
4. Focal person for child TB at NTP – working group
5. Training – provide child TB training and incorporate into ongoing training related to TB and TB/HIV
6. Incorporate child TB into annual plans and 5-year strategic plan
7. Incorporate child TB into budget
8. Include child TB data in routine reporting and reviews
9. Operational research to determine constraints and barriers
10. Research aimed to improve child TB and contact management
Operational research is a critical tool

- Identify barriers
- Identify main management issues
- Identify OR priorities
- Advocacy
- Implementation
- Monitoring progress
WHO also now recommends that all cases of child TB should be registered and reported within age bands: 0-4 years and 5-14 years
What is Operational Research?

• Research into *strategies, interventions, tools or knowledge* in real-world setting that can *improve* health care delivery

• Operational Research is also called decision science
Randomised trials and/or Operational research

RCT
• Objective: to provide data on **efficacy** of interventions in specific groups of patients
• Tests “gold standard” solutions to healthcare problems

OR
• Objective: to provide data on **effectiveness** in the real world of patient care
• Tests “practical approaches” to healthcare challenges
Why operational research?

• Improve programme outcomes
  – Improve program processes – efficiency

• Assess feasibility of new strategies or interventions in new settings

• Advocate for policy change
Guiding principles in setting a research agenda

- Define programme *objectives and priorities*
- *Identify constraints* to meeting objectives
- *Ask research* questions around constraints
- Identify measurable and relevant *performance indicators* – be SMART
Evaluation of child TB and NTPs

SMART: a definition for goal setting:

- **S** - specific, significant
- **M** - measurable, meaningful
- **A** - agreed upon, attainable, achievable, acceptable, action-oriented
- **R** - realistic, relevant, reasonable, rewarding, results-oriented
- **T** - time-based, time-bound, timely, tangible, trackable
Evaluation of child TB and NTPs

Exercise – group work:
Identify a priority challenge
Provide a rationale
Define research objectives
State measurable outcomes
Construct methodology
Timeframe
Personnel and budget required
Dissemination of findings
Figure. Interventions that target stages of the continuum in children from susceptibility to disease and outcome.